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The Governor and Other State Authorities Are Right-Partly Right.

We record with real gratification the abandonment of the various silly and illegal expedients which have been proposed with a view to enabling the State to force a market for the unsalable canal improvement threes. The several plans, the chromos in the shape of deposits of State moneys, the rebates on taxes to investors, the repeal by the Legislature of the restriction requiring sale at not less than par, the increase by the Legislature of the rate of interest offered, and so forth, have been sufficiently characterized by THE SUN as they have successively come to the front in the foolish circular procession.

The task before Governor HUGHES and his associates in the State institution is difficult enough without complicating it with further illegalities and absurdities. They have to execute as far as they are able the provisions of a law, passed by the Legislature and approved by popular vote on referendum, which may fairly be described as being constitutional only in the sense that its unconstitutionality has not yet been declared by the proper tribunal. They are under the mandate of this statute which requires them to carry on the great job of canal "improvement," whether it costs \$101,000,000 or \$250,000,-000, and to make payments for contract obligations of indefinite amount whether the bonds can be sold or not; and this in face of an explicit prohibition of the fundamental law against any such financing. They are required to float upon an unreceptive market, at a fixed minimum, State obligations upon which rests darkly the shadow of doubtful and undetermined constitutionality. To speak plainly, the honest gentlemen now on deck at Albany, and now responsible for the safe and honest navigation of the fine old ship, are yet bound fast in the manacles and chains and gags left behind by the pirate crew from whom the vessel has so recently been rescued; and relief and unhampered action can come to them only through a vote of the people. The Hughes administration, in its efforts to shake itself free enough of this disastrous legacy of Odellism to deal effectively with the canal question and the canal bond problem, is entitled to the sympathy and aid of all good citizens. We hope that our remarks will be regarded as uttered in that spirit.

As the result of a conference on Thursday between Governor HUGHES and some of the State officers and legislative leaders it is reported that all the foolish plans heretofore referred to for forcing a market for the unsalable bonds have been rejected, including the latest and most preposterous idea of all, that of attempting to cure defects in a statute enacted by legislation and a referendum by mere legislation without a subsequent reference to the people. That wonderful idea amounted to about the same thing as trying to repeal or amend a clause of the Constitution by joint action of the Assembly and the Senate, approved by the Governor. The straightforward course now proposed commends itself to common sense, namely, amendment of the Canal act of April 7, 1903, by the proper process of legislative enactment and subsequent reference of the new law to the voters of the State. It is also proposed, meanwhile, to offer to investors \$5,000,000 of the canal 3 per cents, under the restrictions and in the manner prescribed by the act.

To this extent, in our opinion, the new project is sound and salutary. We cannot say the same thing of the second feature of the programme, as reported yesterday from Albany. This contemplates the not improbable contingency of failure to dispose of the \$5,000,000 issue in the ordinary way to genuine investors. In that case it is the reported intention of the State officials to do as is authoritatively said to have been done with the greater part of the two previous issues of these bonds. the \$2,900,000 issue of 1905, and the 11,000,0,0 issue of 1906. On those occasions money has been taken from balances in the State treasury or from State funds on deposit elsewhere, and used to "purchase" the new canal bonds as a "sinking fund investment."

It is unnecessary to explain, even to the meanest comprehension, that this is merely whipping the devil around the stump. There is no real sale in the sense required by the law. The State is the vender of the bonds and the State is the purchaser. The State is the borrower and the State is the lender. The only

different branches of the State's employ There is no actual transaction of the kind prescribed by the act whose provisions it is thus proposed to evade:

" There shall be issued in the manner and at the times hereinafter recited bonds of the State in amount not to exceed \$101,000,000, which bonds shall be sold by the State and the proceeds thereo. eats into the State treasury."

That prescribes the only means provided by the existing statute for the construction of the canal. The so-called "purchase" of these State obligations by the State itself as pretended "investments" for sinking funds will not stand analysis. It is simply taking money raised by taxation for other purposes, or received from other sources than that source to which the law limits the State in providing means for carrying on the canal work. All such juggling with the plain intent of the Constitution has been characterized in forcible terms in the language of the Court of Appeals in the case of People ex rel. HOPKINS vs. the Supervisors of Kings:

"Could the Constitution, and the intent of the people in adopting it, be thus easily circumvented and frustrated, that instrument would be of little value. . . Neither the Legislature nor the officers and agents of the State, or all combined. can create a debt or incur an obligation for or in behalf of the State, except to the amount and in the anner provided for in the Constitution."

But this project of making the State both borrower and lender of funds wherewith to construct the barge canal is doomed, we are encouraged to believe, to go the way of the predecessor follies.

Our pleasure at the progress already made at headquarters toward correct thinking on this important subject is not diminished by the circumstance that this newspaper, so far as it is aware, is alone in the State just now in devoting much attention to the present and future of the colossal scheme of Graft and Futility born of recent rascal rule at Albany. This solitude is of small consequence; in the first place, because we really don't expect it to continue much longer, and secondly, because THE SUN is prepared to admit with frankness that at any time it had rather be alone than be wrong.

A Step Toward Universal Peace.

According to a telegram from St Petersburg the negotiations promoted by King EDWARD VII. have been suceessful and an agreement between England, France, Russia and Japan in regard to all questions involving their interests in the Far East has been reached. The agreement will improve the prospect of international peace in Europe, and should encourage the advocates of disarmament in the coming congress at The Hague.

It is obvious that Russia's understanding with Great Britain and Japan relieves the Power first named from the necessity of maintaining large military establishments in eastern Siberia, Turkestan and Transcaucasia. The Czar, therefore, will be at liberty to concentrate almost the whole of his fighting strength on the line of the Vistula. So long. moreover, as France remains his ally and he retains the friendship of England and Japan he will not need to expend great sums of money on the revival of his navy and the maintenance of war however, Russia's sea power may for some years to come be regarded as a negligible quantity, it would be superfluous to make large additions to the British navy, which already is materially superior to the combined naval forces of Germany and France. Neither will the Anglo-Indian army need to be increased now that the fear of Russian aggression is dispelled, while the fact that an invasion of the British Isles is out of the question so long as the entente cordiale with France exists seems to render Secretary HALDANE'S preparations for home defence excessive rather than

inadequate. Under the circumstances there seems to be no plausible pretext for continuing to impose the burden of vast military and naval armaments on the physical and pecuniary resources of civilized peoples. It would be hard, indeed, to conceive of a conjuncture more favorable than is the present year for a considerable reduction of expenditure in those directions. The difficulty is to hit upon the principle on which the reduction should be made. Should navies and standing armies be proportioned to population? Hitherto Great Britain, France and Germany have all, for one reason or another, been inclined to answer the question in the negative: Great Britain because she thinks she ought to have a navy proportionate to the population not of the British Isles but of her whole empire: Germany because her long cherished aim has been to create a navy nearly equal to England's, and France because, being numerically weaker than Germany, she supposes herself to require military and naval forces out of propor-

tion to her size. Now, however, that the chance of collision in the Far East and central Asia seems to have been extinguished, there is much less ground for opposing the adjustment of military armament to population. A rigorous application of the principle would leave the combined land forces of France and Russia almost exactly balanced by those of the Triple Alliance. If subsequently Russia, needing money for agrarian and industrial purposes, should see fit to cut down her standing army to half a million men, all the other Continental Powers would have to make corresponding reductions, and the result would be an immense alleviation of the existing burdens. England, on her part, would be perfectly content with a standing army proportioned to the population of the British Isles, because, under the international conditions now attained, she requires but few men for home defence.

Recurring to navies, we observe that the United States and Russia would have no motive for rejecting the principle of adjustment to population, seeing that on that principle each would be entitled to a naval force more than twice as large transaction is between bookkeepers in as that of France. Neither would Great

recognized as the subject of naval defence should be allowed. France on her part would have nothing to lose by a proportionate curtailment of her navy so long as her cordial understanding with England should hold. We may feel certain, on the other hand, that Germany would object to the principle of adjustment named, so far as sea power is concerned, because the maximum to which her navy might be distended would be smaller by more than a third than the maximum conceded to the United States or Russia.

With reference, however, to the concerted reduction of land forces at the next Hague congress, it is evident that the outlook is more promising than it was before the agreement with respect to the Far East was reached.

Official Sufferings at Washington.

Not many days ago some good and admiring friend of the Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW gave out for publication an estimate of the pecuniary sacrifices that gentleman had made in order to maintain his position in Washington. The total ran up into the tens of thousands as we remember, and the sufficiently obvious suggestion was that only a recking millionaire or a most unselfish patriot can be depended on to serve the country with a Cabinet portfolio as his instrument, likewise his burden. The former, presumably, can afford to pay through the nose for power, official eminence and the roseate delights of fashion. The latter, as pictured by sympathetic claqueurs, submits to all the agencies of impoverishment until he finds himself reeling on the brink of hopeless penury, rather than deprive the nation of one of its most important props and bulwarks. Sooner or later he has to accept compensation in private life-with a salary larger than the President's-and do what he can in that obscure billet to repair his shattered fortunes.

The story is an old one, but quite as sad as ever. Time nor change has dried the fountains of those concurrent tears. We still

> Weep like anything to see Such quantities of sand."

Senator BEVERIDGE himself exploits the tragedy, and even goes so far as to emit a gloomy forecast in respect of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government. A beaming and a beautiful Cassandra, albeit in creased trousers and celestial neckwear, he fears the worst and tells his prophetic sorrows to the echoes of Mount Ida, as it were.

But it cannot be all disaster and degradation. Very able gentlemen have gone to Washington as members of the President's official family, and history tells us that they served the American people in great good faith and to ends of special usefulness and honor, without a subsequent retirement to the poorhouse. Not to dwell upon bygone days, of which it may be argued that the cost of living and the exactions of "society" were much less stringent then, we may find food for thought in this very present Cabinet as it now stands. Likewise as it stood two weeks ago. There are and there were rich men and poor men members of that illustrious body. Some were able to maintain sumptuous establishments. Others could not afford it and so refrained. Some figured in the local "society" columns as "gracious and accomplished" entertainers. Others were not mentioned in any way whatever. The new Secretary of the Treasury, for example, is a modest man enough. So far as concerns ability and public usefulness, he will bear comparison with the supposed millionaires of the President's official family. Secretary TAFT is a comparatively poor man. So is Secretary GARFIELD, maybe Attorney-General BONAPARTE. We might go further in this line of speculative contrast and comparison. It is not

necessary or opportune. The truth is that any high official in Washington-executive, legislative or judicial-who spends more money than he can afford has no claim at all upon our sympathies and solicitudes. Not one of them is under the slightest compulsion as regards the feeding and winning of the multitude, and not one of them would forfeit the respect of any considerable person by living within his means. When we hear of a high official who has made a financial sacrifice in order to save the country at Washington we are moved to another turn at THACKERAY'S "Book of Snobs."

Real Estate and Literature. Several of the experts who lecture before the Y. M. C. A. class in real estate admit that in theory a building might under exceptional circumstances depreciate with such inordinate celerity as to offset for a time the appreciation of its site. Practically, however, that contingency is very remote, and the cautious investor may forestall it by acquiring vacant land and shifting the risk

of improving it to some later owner. Methods of vending have of late been introduced which tend to facilitate the dissemination of vacant lots, particularly suburban lots. The chief limitations inherent in the public auction were the demand it made on buyers for at least a modicum of cash, and the difficulty of reaching investors at a distance. These obstacles to the attainment of landed property by the impecunious have been, fortunately, removed through the instalment sale. Any one who can lay by a dollar a week may now become the owner of a lot in the city of New York. He does not have to spend railway fare

to inspect the lot. Advertisements in the popular magazines and weeklies give full instructions how to purchase by mail and also divulge the secret of success in buying for a rise. This consists in securing the "cheapest land nearest the dearest." As everybody knows, the dearest land is at Broadway and Wall street, and it is not difficult to figure out from a prospectus where the cheapest lots nearest that point are

to be found. The instalment sale, as employed for distributing vacant land, is not to be confounded with the mercenary transaction known by that name in the furniture trade. Its purpose is philanthropic. It is, indeed, a life insurance. If the buyer

Britain, provided her claim that the dies before his payments are completed whole population of her empire must be the outstanding instalments are remitted and a deed to the lot is given to the

purchaser's heirs. Quite recently, however, advanced students of philanthropy seem to have been coming around to the view that culture rather than thrift is of first importance in advancing the happiness of the masses. According to this ideal, the attainment of wealth and of a competence for one's widow and children should be made conditional upon the perusal of good books, for, as BACON says, "reading naketh a full man."

Already several groups of reformers are selling standard authors on the instalment plan, at heavy reductions from the regular publication prices, and giving a vacant lot absolutely free of charge to every buyer; and we hope to see the practice taken up by others. The choice of authors open to purchasers is extensive. It includes SHAKESPEARE, BALZAC, DICKENS and Scorr, and many other

works of high rank. The lots attached, as it were, to these books are extremely varied in the matter of location. Some of them are piling up the unearned increment for their prospective buyers through the influence of the municipal ferry, others because of the new tunnels under the North and East rivers; but they all come under the head of "the cheapest nearest the dearest."

The Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks was THE SUN'S authority for a statement it made recently, which has since been questioned, that Representative EDWIN A. MERBITT, Jr., appeared before the River Improvement Commission at Albany on October 25, 1905, as counsel in connection with a petition for damming Raquette, Saranac and Sacandaga rivers for water power uses. In a letter which was mailed to members of the Legislature in January the association said:

"In 1905 petitions were filed with the River Imrovement Commission for the damming of the Raquette, Saranac and Sacandaga rivers, ostensibly to promote public health and safety, but in reality as it appeared upon investigation, for the promotion of private interests expecting to derive benefit m the hydraulic power thus generated. In the case of one of the petitions the power dams were already in course of construction. All of these petitions involved the flooding of State lands. At the hearing held at Albany October 25, 1905, Assem olyman E. A. MERRITT, Jr., and Senator George R MALBY appeared as attorneys for the petitioners.

In his annual report in 1906 President HENRY E. HOWLAND said, referring to the hearing in the Attorney-General's office "Our representative was present." Perhaps it was a case of jumping at conclusions. Both Senator Malby and Assemblyman MERRITT have been for several years associated, according to the Plattsburgh Republican, in "schemes for despoiling the Adirondacks, and one of the favorite forms of the schemes is to provide for flooding vast areas by having the State build dams, ostensibly for storing water to equalize the flow in rivers, but really to provide water power for running logs and for private power enterprises." Other up-State papers hold the same view of the activities of Senator Malby and Assemblyman MERRITT, who are trying to pass through the Legislature a second time, so that it can be submitted to the people, a resolution amending the Constitution to allow the flooding of State lands in the Adirondacks for "public purposes," petitions to the River Improvement Commission having proved ineffective

for constitutional reasons. It is conceivable that the representative of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks presumed that, because the flooding of State lands was a hobby with Representative MERRITT, and the Raquette, on which he lives at Potsdam, was one of the rivers to be dammed, he appeared as counsel for the petitioners in the Attorney-General's office. But his interest may have been that of the Representative of the Second district of St. Lawrence, whese people would be affected for better or worse by the damming of the Raquette. There is obviously a distinction between acting as counsel for the petitioners and appearing as protector of the interests of the Potsdam constituency. The Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks cannot be too careful about its facts.

The Judiciary Committee of the Massa chusetts Legislature may be said to resemble the elephant, which can pull up trees by the roots and pick up pins with its trunk. The committee, of which Mr. WILLIAM TURTLE is chairman, is now considering a bill to exempt the experts and inspectors of the Board of Railroad Commissioners from the civil service, and also finds time to draw a bill for the prevention of the game of craps.

the pen of a De Maupassant. A Bangor man, knowing that his wife would sit up for him into the small hours, made a feint of going downtown and by a flank movement gained his bedroom, where his spouse found him at 2 o'clock in the morning sound asleep. She did not speak to him for a week, and he came home when he pleased. It is only in prohibition States that one finds such examples of cold blooded depravity.

The Adirondack Water Grabbers

From the Boston Transcript. The promoters of the plan to flood the Adirondacks for private power purposes are employing subt. tactics as usual. Having drawn a large number of prominent opponents of the Merritt constitutional amendment from all parts of the State to attend an advertised hearing, at the eleventh hour, they secured from the Judiciary Committee a postponement of two weeks. Moreover, the Assembly Judiciary Committee and the Senate Judiciary have appointed different days for hearings, so that those who wil protest against this measure in behalf of the neople are having conditions made as difficult for them as possible. The People's Institute of the State has sent a sharp letter to the committee, telling it that at the present moment there is the keenest possible jealousy on the part of the people "of any further invasion of their possessions in behalf of private interests," and that "whether the measure passes the present Legislature or not, its defeat at the polly is certain beyond a peradventure." It is not probable that the amendment, whose sinister purpose has been made so clear, will receive the indorsement by the people necessary to give it standing: nevertheless it should be fought at every preliminary step. It is not always easy to obtain a full and just measure of public opinion on a question of this kind when it comes before the people for judgment. Inertia has permitted many an unworthy measure to work iniquity. The postponement in the Legislature is for the purpose of giving the proposition the benefit of another 'jamming" process like that which carried it to success in the initial stage a year ago.

The Deterioration of the Pig.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial article this morning fills me full of gastronomic and sociologic fear. We musta't lose that delicious dish, "pig tails and cabbage," at this time, par ticularly when our knowledge of good disbeing so seriously assailed. But this is not the worst. From a sociological point of view is a pig if he loses his tail likely to take the same fall from grace that monkeys have who have lost their tails?

OUR LITTLE SARGASSO SEA.

A derelict schooner which was sighted everal times in the Gulf of Mexico during January last year behaved in such a manner as to call particular attention to the vement of surface waters in a small part of the Gulf. It remained in a small area about eighty miles in diameter and from reports of its changes of locality it seemed to be moving in a circle. This ineresting fact gave new emphasis to the theory that there is a dead water sea in this part of the Gulf and that it has a circular

This bit of water is north of the Yucatan Channel, between Cuba and Yucatan, and the southern part of it is west of the city of Tampa. It appears on a map in the February and March issues of our "Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean." It lies on the straight road between Key West and the Mississippi Delta, two-thirds of the way to the river. It is enclosed on the chart in a circle and has been named the Central Sea. The movement of the circling waters is in the same direction as that of the hands of a watch.

Lieutenant John C. Soley, who is in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at New Orleans, explains the cause of this circular movement of the waters. The northwest branch of the Gulf Stream flows from the Yucatan Channel across the Gulf almost to the delta of the Mississippi, where it mingles with the main Gulf Stream, and in this stronger current flows to the southwest and out through Florida Straits into the ocean. The Central Sea is situated between these two branches of the Gulf Stream. At certain seasons of the year these two branches, flowing in opposite directions, approach one another so nearly that they impinge upon the Central Sea and produce the circular movement in its waters. This condition is particularly marked in August, when nearly all the drift from the rivers and the weeds and other floating material in the Gulf work into these whirling waters and remain there for some time, as in the Sargasso Sea.

The fact that the Central Sea is also at some periods of the year what nautical men call a dead water area is a very interesting phenomenon. The expression means two or three things, but in this case it refers to a part of the sea surface which is comparatively smooth while the surrounding surface is tossing in waves. Lieutenant Soley describes some noteworthy peculiarities of this area.

The water is colder in the Central Sea than in the Gulf Stream currents adjacent to it, and is of a greenish, muddy color. The dead water phenomenon is in evidence only when the water of the sea is greatly discolored, and this condition exists oftener in August than in any other month. At this time the water from the Mississippi seems to pass across the Gulf Stream and is collected and held in the Central Sea by its circular movement. In other words, the Central Sea treats the waters of our great river as it does bottles and weeds, and keeps them whirling around within its

But how is the dead water phenomenor explained? According to the description in the Pilot Chart, "the fresh water seems to act like oil in smoothing down the sea and it resists the formation of waves at the boundary of the fresh, salt water."

The Central Sea seems to have things its own way in its little hydrographic do main. It is to be hoped that further study will be given to the vagaries and eccentricities that seem to characterize it

THE GUTTA PERCHA CONSTITU TION

Tendency of the Congress to Become Parrot of the White House.

From a lecture by Mayor McClellan at Prince

ton University, March 8. The doctrine of the gutta percha Constitution, elastic enough to cover a multitude of sins, is the growth of recent time and the ecessary corollary of opportunism run mad. In the mons of the past, as we measure political history nowadays, government officials first made sure that they were constitutionally right and then went ahead. Now they first go ahead, leaving it to the Attorney-General to adapt the Constitution to their consciences. During the last few years Congress has

been but little more than a register of the Presidential wishes. It has only been necessary for the Executive to express its desires to have Congress immediately carry them into effect. The majority of both houses has been loath to inaugurate any policy what soever without Presidential permission. The minority, on the other hand, with an oppor tunity such as has seldom been presented to act as a great restraining and conservative force, to build up a healthy public opinion in favor of the maintenance of the law, has os cillated between a policy of senseless, unreasoning opposition, when it thought that opposition would be popular, and a feverish haste to outdo the majority in supporting the Executive; in other words, in trying to get on the band wagon when it thought that popularity was on the box seat.

Strict constructionist has joined with loose constructionist, Democrat with Republican, in trying to apply the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution in a way to mak the fathers turn in their graves. With the Louisiana Lottery cases and the Addyston Pipe case as their authority, they have as sumed that the power to regulate commerce between the States carried with it the power to regulate commercial and all other activity within the States, and virtually to wipe out all State lines whatsoever. Surely the makers of the Constitution did not intend to confer so broad a power upon Congress.

We cannot prepare for our future by for getting our past. If the Constitution has outlived its usefulness, let us do away with it; if it has fallen short in any particular, let us amend it. If new conditions have arisen, conditions not anticipated by the fathers, let us add to it If we are to alter it, let us do so in a cool and legal manner; in the man ner, in short, provided by the Constitution But as long as the Constitution remains as it is, the fundamental law of the land, let us obey it and reverence it.

Curious Normal College Fire Brill. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am author itatively informed that the fire drill in the Norma College is undertaken at very long intervals, and then the students are informed of it beforehand.

With this the girls in the ground floor classroom;

are obliged to go up three flights of stairs to the assembly room, and are dismissed from there down three flights of stairs to the street Could there be anything more silly than that? Verily, the king who marched his men up the hill and down again was a master of strategy compared to the bright genius who devised such tactics. Why in the name of ordinary common sense can' the Normal College girls be taught on the ground floor in such an emergency to seek the nearest exit to the street instead of going upstairs to go down MULTUM IN PARVO.

A Universal Help.

NEW YORK, March 8.

In case the weather doesn't please if it should bake or it should freeze We now account for it with ease
And blame it on the sun spot.

For lightning stroke or tidal swell, Volcanic flow or earthquake fell, With anything at all, 'tis well To blame it on the sun spot.

Thus every person on the globe.

If you should feel too tired to work And have a notion you would shirk. Explain it with that simple quirk-And blame it on the sun spot.

overalls or kingly robe, is furnished a celestial Loeb, And blames it on the sun spot

MCLANDBURGE WILSON.

PARANOIA.

From the New York Medical Journal. The absorbing interest taken in the Thaw rial prompts us to outline as briefly as possible, and necessarily in but a fragme manner, some of the aspects of the "paranois question." There is probably no other probem of modern psychiatry so difficult to solve or even to present. The solution has been ttempted by many alienists with varying legrees of satisfaction, but the point of view of to-day is far from that of s It is instructive to realize that fifteen years ago the European institutions were rith patients thought by able alienists to be suffering from paranoia, while to-day in many of the same institutions, perhaps even with the same directors, one cannot find a paranoiac without the aid of a magnifying glass. Whence this veering around, when human nature and its diseases have undergone little alteration for centuries at least and the disorders of the mind of to-day are not much different from those of yesterday or even more than a century ago, when Vogel n 1772, first introduced the term paranoia

into psychiatry? What one finds in the discussion of the paranoia problem, especially from English and American sources, is a lack of definition of what the various writers themselves mean by that term. The prevalent custom of making a word stand as a symbol for a disease process, while it may have some warrant in eneral clinical medicine, has relatively little justification in the study of disorders of the aind, where the varying and perplexing symptom complexes tend to make our concepts of mental diseases very hazy. The fact of the matter is that practically every psychiatrist whose opinion is worth much uses the term in a different sense, and any discussion of the problem should concern not the word paranois but the particular author's application of it. Were this method followed here, as it is more carefully observed on the Continent, much less confusion would be met with and some advance made in the study of the diseased conditions themselves. In former times delusional mental states,

especially if of a persecutory nature, were ermed paranoia without further specificaion, and in some instances the admissions of patients with "paranoia" have been as high as from 70 to 80 per cent. When it became realized, largely through the studies of Werner, Tanzi, Riva and Wernicke, and of late particularly of Kraepelin, that delusions of ersecution were frequent accompaniments if not prominent symptoms in a large number of mental disturbances the diagnosis "paranoia" began to be made with diminishing requency and the delusions of persecution onsidered merely as a general symptom of defective reasoning power. Thus such persecutory ideas were observed to be present in hysteria, in neurasthenia, in epilepsy and defectives; they followed recovery from the infectious diseases, measles, typhoid fever, influenza and others; they were very common as a result of chronic intoxications, otably with alcohol, and often of lead, merury, morphine, cocaine and ergot poisoning.

As a secondary effect of many acute psychoses such as manic depressive insanity, such deusions are prevalent, as well as in a number of the so-called adolescent insanities with intellectual deterioration, now so well grouped by Kraepelin and his followers as dementia præcox. In patients suffering from symptodepression, from involution melancholia and very largely in senile deterioration, persecutory delusional states are known to occur. Thus, little by little "paranoia disappeared, and in the minds of a fewnotably some extreme followers of Kraepelin there are no patients presenting the so alled "paranoid" delusions who may not be

lassified in some one or other of the groups

already outlined. The pendulum has swung

to the other extreme.

When one attempts a construction, therefore, of our present views of the question it by no means a simple matter. The truth probably lies not at either extreme; and for practical purposes, both from the standpoint of psychiatry and from that of the law, one must recognize that the "paranoid" group as recognized by those who would take a moderate view may be conveniently divided into three general heads. As early as in 1883 Morselli described in clear and unmistakable terms a rudimentary, or abortive, paranois, which has received the sanction of many if not most subsequent students. Such forms have been grouped by German as well as by French writers as those mild insanities in which the various "phobias," fixed ideas and sessions are the features, developing on a psychopathic foundation. Delusions of persecution are here very frequently encountered. Whether Friedmann's mild cases of paranoia with recovery recently described are to be included is an open question. The group is a large one and much in need of

further exact delineation. Certainly Bianchi's paraphrenia does not help with its purely accidental characteristics. The old familiar forms of paranois, the chronic delusional manias of fifteen years ago, are for the most part to be ranged with the second group-secondary paranolas These are the postinfection and posttoxic forms now relegated to their proper position. Many of the acute "paranoid" states with good prognosis belong here, but since some develop into the chronic systematized forms with little intellectual defect their consideration calls for rare judgment. The alcoholist, morphinist and cocainist are also subject to secondary "paranoid" persecutory states which are grouped here as well. Proba bly the largest number of the secondary paranoias are to be relegated to the dementia "paranoid" group of Kraepelin, in which the intellectual deterioration, the disorder of attention and the lowering of the emotional tone aid in making a more exact diagnosis of the condition. Inasmuch as the progress of this disease is often very slow, the diagnosis may present at times almost insuperable difficul

A third group also includes the so-called primary paranoias. These originate as a rule upon a psychopathic basis and are characterized largely by the development of delusional systems in the face of relative clearness. Acute and chronic forms widely admitted. Whether the acute forms of Mendel and others are simple or halfucinatory and the periodic forms of Ziehen are to be classed with Morselli's group or with the manic depressives or are purely toxic secondary paranoias is one of the fine questions in modern psychiatry. Inasmuch as a favorable prognosis is given in many of these, their forensic importance is self-evident.

The chronic systematized forms, then, make up the remainder of this general group. As already outlined, they constitute for many authors the only paranoias with which they are acquainted. These are the chronic delusional insanities made classic in regicides, reformers, insane religious leaders, perse cuted persecutors and litigious and erotic paranoiacs. Inasmuch as the definition of this type includes the ideas of chronicity without early intellectual defect, the nosis is foreshadowed in the very definition. It is admittedly bad, but judgment must always be suspended until the disease has been in progress for a number of years, and then the reports of recovery by numerous observers, notably the cases of Mendel, Meschede, Bleuler, Freyberg and Bartels, of patients who have suffered from chronic systematized paranoia for a number of years, ometimes made as late as ten or fifteen years after admission, should lead even the most pessimistic of observers to admit the possibility of the curability of chronic systematized paranoia even in its severest types Furthermore, the recent reports of Friedmann and of Gierlich make it imperative to reconstruct some of our opinions relative to the occurrence of mild cases of chronic systematized paranoia with a favorable outcome.

Had Found It Se

Stella-Isn't the law's delay maddening? Bella-Perfectly frightful; I've been six months getting that young attorney to propose

What Is Going on in Norwich. From the Norwich Sun of Wednesday, March 8, 1 Welcome Lee of Utica called upon Mrs. Sara Ferguson Tuesday evening.

The Difference. Kuicker-is Jones a walking encyclopædia Bocker-No: you can shut an encyclopedia up. ACADEMIC COSTUMES.

Square Cap, or Biretta-Hood Survival of the Anelent Cope.

From the Dundee Advertises Academic costume was originally the ordiary dress of the period in which it was prescribed. Mediæval statutes were directed not to the wearing of any particular robe but against extravagant taste in or deficiencies of dress. At Heidelberg, for instance, students were forbidden to go out without boots "unless clad in a garment reaching to the heels." The most purely academic part of the costume was the square cap or biretta. "with a tuft on the top [in lieu of the very modern tassell, which was the di-badge of the mastership." Its po-was much coveted and, according authority, "it is only in post-mediary that the biretta, first without, then that the biretta, first without, then with, the sacred 'apex,' has been usurped first by bachelors, then by undergraduates, and now loutside the universities) by mere chorister or schoolboys. The gown or toga, on the other hand, was an unofficial robe or cassoci of various colors, the favorite at 'xford being 'green, blue or blood color."

The hood is a survival of the ancient cappa or cope, which is still to be seen in the official robes of the chancellor of Cambridge. In formed part of the garment, like the seen

robes of the chancellor of Cambrid formed part of the garment, like the a monk's robe, and was not restricted uates, being the ordinary clerical drepot even exclusively clerical. 'It is a material of the hood which was characterial of the hoods came in perhaps toward the enfourteenth century as a summer all for masters, whose winter fur hoos something more than an honorary and the unwarmed schools and chur in the unwarmed schools and church mediaval times." At Oxford undergramelost their hoods in 1489, but it was not about the beginning of Queen Elizareign that the masters and stewards corporated societies, who also wore "cast them off their heads and hung the their shoulders."

Far Eastern Enterprise

The new Bombay Agricultural College now build. will cost \$175,000, besides the land. There will be a college, chemical and physical laboratory, and professors' residences.

Traders now pass freely between Calcutta and Tibet. The masses of Tibet are eager to trade with "the white people," says Consul-General Michael of Calcutta. The important products of Tibet are borax, nitre, rock salt, fron, silver, cop per, gold, surquoise, lapis-lazuli, musk, furs, &c. Shipload after shipload of railway sleepers and cold storage products is arriving at Manila and other Philippine ports from various Australias ports.

able of taking in vessels of 16,000 tons capacity. In 1905 the dock took in and repaired eight war and merchant vessels of a combined tonnage of 14.644 tons. Electricity is used for night work. Attendance was larger than ever when the schools

The floating dry dock at Tsingtan, China, is can,

of Manila reopened after Christmas.
Filipinos are freely qualifying for and entering the Philippine postal service. "The Philippine Department of Education has done more to pacify the islands than any other

department of the American Administration. The excellent work of the 1,000 American school teachers is bearing fruit," says the South China Morning Post of Hongkong.

Manila's daily health report is discontinued.

The city's freedom from contagious diseases calls only for a weekly report. Reviewing the work of 1906 in the Philippines, the Mantla Dally Bulletin says: "The year just closed has been a year of achievements. Constructive, commercial, legislative and social progress ha been made. There are material evidences of progress in agriculture. Labor saving machines is slowly gaining a foothold. A rapid extension of industrial education has been a feature of the years work. Mining interests are growing in magnit Expensive milling plants are being installed. suspected mineral wealth is being discovered various portions of the group. New rallways are now an assured reality. Rallway constructed is under way. Flitpino labor is building the ne tem for Manila are a great advance. Many st nificant legislative acts have been passed by Philippine Commission. Stringent financial

Big Chunk of Copper

ditions are loosening up. The rice crops are un

surpassed. There is general confidence an

the business interests."

Ontonagon correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Pre-Although the Phonix mine, now idle, in Kewee naw county, is credited with having produced a still larger one, the biggest mass of virgin co found in the Lake Superior region, and the weight of which is authenticated, was the huge churk encountered in the old M of the Michigan, in 1856.

The dimensions of the mass that made the Minne sota famous were 121/2x181/2x48 feet, and its weight was 420 tons. It required twenty men fifteen months, working with long handled chisels, to cut this mass into pieces small enough for hoisting through the shaft, and twenty-seven tons of copper chips de in doing this work smaller masses, some of which ranged up to two or three hundred tons in weight, were taken from

The big mass at the Phonix mine is said to have weighed 600 tons, but there are no reliable data on this score and the report has never been fully cre ited. That the huge chunk contained several bundered tons of the red metal is probable. The size of the Minnesota mass had been a subject of co troversy for many years, some old residents co tending that it weighed 547 tons and others giving it a weight 25 per cent. less than that. There were many lively discussions, and the settlement of the question seemed hopeless until Samuel Brady superintendent of the Michigan Copper Mining Company, whose property includes the old Min nesota, discovered a letter in the archives of the old Minnesota company in January, 1904. letter reference was made to the famous mass. only recently discovered, in which it was state

that its weight was 420 tons, settling beyond fu

ther question the dispute upon this point.

Dots and Dashes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like o know where "Operator" got his information to garding the Morse code. Louite agree that there is & also that the code for "s" is three dots I always understood that "I" was one dot, one . .): also that one dash dash and two dots (. which "Operator" says is "l." was "t."

Again, we are informed that in the word box the 'x" would read (. \_ . .). I beg to differ as what "Operator" says is "x" really means "l," and "x" ARMY SIGNALLER NEW YORK, March 7.

"Operator" used straight Morse code. "Army Signaller speaks of the Continental Morse

A Fund for the American Florence Nightingale TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is reported that Mrs. Eleanor Fletcher Bishop, honored as the war because of her solicitude for and attends on the wounded soldiers, has been taken to a po

nouse in Montpeller, Vt. Here is a case that appeals directly to the tions of all old soldiers, survivors of the civil wa In view of the benefit we are to receive from the enactment of the service pension law of Februar we can well afford to contribute our misthe stigma of having this noble woman end h in a poorhouse. I suggest that 500 of us shall et contribute 10 cents a month, making \$50, to av

this disgrace. WILLIAM B. GONRALVER,
James C. Rice Post, No. 29, G. A. R. NEW YORK, 280 Broadway, March 8.

Severe Treatment. From the South China Post

The following is a quite modern Chinese on of the foreigners' treatment of infectious case "If an epidemic broke out two foreigers to sick away and put them in a little root them with lime water and then locked so that no one could see them, on purpose might soon die and not propagate the Wives and children might cry and we foreigner would but drive them away w for until dead no one must see Better for all of us to jump into the sea th to this.'

Spanish Sarcasm.

From Madrid El Libera Americans who suffer, who weep love? We were only acquainted will who made money silently and spent i ish of trumpets. We knew kings of steel who in moments of mental aberration man-of-war to cross a lake, or founded a to educate their servants. But princes tecture and princes of copper who, I youths of the Italian Renaissance, declare beaux yeur of a fair

From the Kennebec Journal

A Brunswick lady received a teleph morning last week from a Bath lady friesher the time of day.
The Brunswick lady, surprised, telephet twas 10 A. M., whereat the Bath lady that her clocks were all at 9:30, which she lane was wrong as her pet cat hed lits face, which it did every morning at 10. Hereafter the Bath lady proposes in her clocks by the cat's ablutions.

Impossible! Unthinkable!